

Verify the following

1. $\int \frac{2x-1}{2x+3} dx = x - \log |(2x+3)^2| + C$

Solution:

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \int \frac{2x-1}{2x+3} dx$$

$$= \int \left(1 - \frac{4}{2x+3} \right) dx$$

[Dividing the numerator by the denominator]

$$= \int 1 \cdot dx - 4 \int \frac{1}{2x+3} dx = \int 1 \cdot dx - \frac{4}{2} \int \frac{1}{x + \frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int 1 \cdot dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{x + \frac{3}{2}} dx = x - 2 \log \left| x + \frac{3}{2} \right| + C$$

$$= x - 2 \log \left| \frac{2x+3}{2} \right| + C = x - \log \left| \left(\frac{2x+3}{2} \right)^2 \right| + C$$

[$\because n \log m = \log m^n$]

$$= x - \log |(2x+3)^2| - \log 2^2 + C$$

$$= x - \log |(2x+3)^2| + C_1 \Rightarrow \text{R.H.S.} \quad [\text{where } C_1 = C - \log 2^2]$$

L.H.S. = R.H.S.

- Hence Proved